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000,000. Mr. Rittenhouse further says that "currency reform" will be made the leading issue by the Alliance in 1892. Inasmuch as Mr. Cleveland and his administration did all in its power to contract the currency, urging the repeal of the silver coinage law and the retirement of the greenbacks, it does not seem that he would receive much support from the Alliance.

OBJECTS OF ORGANIZATION.

The movement now going on for Republican organization, or reorganization, is hopeful and encouraging, but it should aim at definite and distinct objects. An organization that merely brings Republicans together from time to time to hear a speech or talk politics will add little or nothing to the party strength. What is needed is a propagandist movement—a movement that will reach new elements, bring in backsliders, revive the lukewarm, and make new Republican voters. To do this some means must be adopted of disseminating Republican literature, putting it exactly where it will do good, instructing voters in regard to Republican principles and measures, and how to vote a straight ticket under the new law. These are the points an organization should aim at. To carry them out will require money, time and effort. It follows that some means must be adopted of raising a permanent fund or working capital, and some machinery for utilizing it. Organizations that stop short of this will not amount to much. As far as practicable, also, they should be made attractive to young men, giving them the places of honor and the working oars. Men who have been voting the Republican ticket for twenty or twenty-five years can afford to take back seats. They are just as comfortable, and somebody must occupy them. Give the young men a chance. An important feature of the educational campaign of the next two years will be instructing Republicans how to vote right, under the new law. In this regard the Democrats beat us in the last campaign. They did more and better educational work on this line than we did, the result being that their voters were better instructed, turned out in greater numbers and voted straight. With this advantage and the control of most of the election boards, which, by preconcerted action, they used dishonestly, they first outvoted us and then counted us out. They will do the same thing again unless Republicans are well organized and well instructed to prevent it. In the next election they will have a large majority of township trustees and inspectors, who will probably have secret instructions, as they did in the last election, to throw out every Republican ballot that shows the slightest informality. To guard against this, every Republican voter in the State should be personally instructed how to vote correctly. This must be done by placing instructions and sample ballots in the hands of every voter. There must also be a much larger distribution of Republican newspapers and good tariff literature than ever before, and this must not be put off till the campaign opens in 1892. That part of the campaign should open immediately. These are some of the points to be aimed at by organization, and they should not be overlooked.

TARDY REFORMS.

If the people of Indiana are fortunate enough to get a good fee and salary law from the next Legislature it will be another notable instance of the Democratic party being forced by public opinion to favor necessary reforms. Never in the history of the State has it done so until lashed and driven into it, and never until it could no longer resist the progressive demand of public sentiment. It has been so in regard to election laws, in regard to saloon legislation, in regard to abuses in the State benevolent institutions, and it is likely to prove so in regard to the State debt and a fee and salary law.

The Journal and the Republican press of the State favored an honest election law for years before a single Democratic paper did. The Democrats in the Legislature were solid against any legislation of the kind until they could hold out no longer, and they never would have passed the Australian ballot law if they had not expected to get a dishonest advantage under it, as they did in the last election. They have always opposed and still oppose a registration law, although the Constitution expressly requires it. The abuses in the insane hospital continued for years, a State scandal and a stench in the nostrils of all honest men, but were repeatedly whitewashed and defended by Democratic legislatures until at last they were forced to make a concession to popular clamor by changing the board without reforming the system. From time immemorial they have opposed all restrictive legislation on the saloon question, and only yielded to an increase of the license fee to \$300 in cities when they dared not oppose it any longer. Now, after years of agitation by the Republican press, of persistent demand by the people, and of equally persistent opposition by Democratic legislatures, the Sentinel gives notice that they must pass a fee and salary law, and there are indications that they will try to do something with the State debt besides increasing it. Thus, by slow degrees and with great labor, the Democracy have been partly pushed, partly driven and partly frightened into adopting measures of reform advocated by the Republican press, incorporated in Republican platforms and demanded by the people. But for Democratic opposition the people would have had a good fee and salary law years ago, as they would also a good election law long before the present one was passed. The Journal has been urging the necessity of a fee and salary law for years, while the Sentinel has never printed a line in favor of it until within the last ten days; yet now that paper has the audacity to speak of the Journal as a new convert to a fee and salary law. The Sentinel has changed proprietors and management several times since the Journal first began to advocate a fee and salary law, and never until now

has the Democratic organ had a word to say in favor of it. We trust it will succeed in bringing a Democratic Legislature up to the point of passing such a law, and that the Republican members will contribute all they possibly can to the desired end. If the law is passed it will be another instance of tardy Democratic concession to long-continued popular demand.

THE LATEST WARNING.

It is now generally conceded that the financial troubles in Europe which brought the house of Baring Brothers to the verge of suspension and caused a depreciation of all stocks and a shrinkage that has reached thousands of investors, is due to the financial difficulties of the Argentine Republic. That government undertook internal improvements on an extensive scale, and English capitalists loaned it large sums of money for the purpose, and foreign contractors and others near the government are said to have made fortunes through the expenditure of the money. But the disaster of the Republic is due to another cause. It might have become involved and burdened with debt by its public enterprises, but its great disaster is due to entirely another cause—the issue of irredeemable paper money in large volumes. That money was loaned by the government of the Republic to carry on private enterprises, to land-owners to develop and settle their lands, and to planters and farmers to make improvements. For a season there was a boom, and values, measured in paper money, rose like a balloon. It was not long before coin was at a premium, and then it disappeared from circulation, while the purchasing power of the irredeemable paper became less and less, until it had little value. The Republic could not obtain coin with which to pay the interest on its bonded indebtedness, or otherwise meet its obligations. Then came the collapse, reaching to every enterprise and industry. The development had been of the hot-house order; the good money put into railroads and other public works is largely lost, and the paper money loaned to the people on lands, etc., with which they began improvements, has become worthless and the borrowers who purchased materials and implements, and paid in part with such money, are in a much more deplorable condition than if they had not received the assistance of the government. This result should be a warning to those to whom the idea of making the United States a general bank to issue and loan paper money to farmers and others is now being presented as if it were entirely a new proposition. The Argentine Republic is the last, but by no means the first, victim of this very illusive theory. Several governments, during the last 200 years, have tried the theory in one form or another, and every one that has tried it has been overtaken by financial ruin and its people overwhelmed with failure.

DISHONESTY DISCOVERED.

Now that copies of the new tariff law have reached those who are qualified to judge of its merits in Europe, it is said that they are discovering, to their intense surprise and great gratification, that the new tariff as it has been described to them and the new tariff as it is are very different measures. Europe accepted the statements of foreign importers in this country and their organs, and gathered from the misrepresentations of the anti-American press in New York and elsewhere that duties have been increased enormously all along the line. Merchants in Europe were assured that the act was prohibitive and that it would stop all trade between America, the best market in the world, and foreign dealers, and now they are pleased to learn that they have been humbugged, and that the effects of the law have been grossly exaggerated. Such papers, as a rule, have studiously abstained from comparing the text of the two measures, while they have made absolute declarations that the duty under the old law was a given per cent, and under the new act a very much larger one. The Financial Times, of London, in an article on the subject, says the "excessive unpopularity" of the law in Europe, "was largely due to exaggeration on the part of American Democrats, who have spared no expense or misrepresentation in raising opposition to the scheme." This misrepresentation has had its desired effect. People in the United States and in Europe have been deceived. But now that they are finding out the deception which has been practiced upon them, those who entered into the conspiracy may learn that they have won for the free-trade party the contempt of honest men everywhere.

OVERSPECUATION DID IT.

There is scarcely a banking-house in this country whose failure would have caused greater surprise in business circles than that of Barker Brothers & Co., Philadelphia is a conservative city, and the firm was probably the oldest there, its head having been known as a leading banker for fifty years. There must be potent reasons for the failure of such a house, and they are found in the brief announcement of "various unprofitable railroad investments."

It is worthy of remark that the embarrassment and practical failure of the Barker Brothers, of London, and Barker Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, are both due to the same cause—the wide extension of credits and accumulation of unconvertible assets. The Barings were overladen with Argentine securities, African diamond-mine stocks, and other questionable assets, while the Barker Brothers were deep in wildcat railroads. Among the roads which they were carrying in whole or in part were the Ohio & Northwestern, the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago, the San Antonio & Aransas Pass, etc. None of these has much standing in financial circles, and it is surprising that a conservative banking-house should be so deeply involved in them. The conclusion is irresistible that Barker Brothers & Co., like Barker Brothers, were victims of their own speculative greed. They wanted the earth, peculiarly speaking, and risked

everything to get it. No doubt Barker Brothers & Co. expected to carry these doubtful railroad enterprises on to a point where they could unload on somebody else or the public at a large profit, and so make their winnings. They went in too deep and got caught. So far as the principle is concerned, the failure of these two old, and supposed to be conservative, houses does not differ from that of the every-day small speculating banker, who blows up his credit bubble until it bursts. The lesson and the moral are the same.

No other form of taxation is more defensible and no other government policy more beneficial than that which aims to develop the resources of the country, protect its industries, preserve its markets for its own producers and maintain the wages of its workmen. Because protection does this, while at the same time it furnishes revenue for the necessary expenditures of government, it is a wise, beneficial and patriotic policy. It is pre-eminently an American policy, and especially suited to the economic conditions of this country. The opposition to it that comes from foreigners is natural, and, from their standpoint, patriotic, as it is the duty of every man to stand for his own country against the interests of his own country against all the world besides. But the opposition to it that comes from Americans is unnatural and unpatriotic. Americans who oppose American interests are foreigners at heart. The American free-trader fighting for foreign interests and voting for a policy that would wreck the industries of his own country is a hireling in principle and a Hessian in politics.

The Republicans of St. Joseph county are organizing. The South Bend Tribune says: "If there are any faint-hearted Republicans in St. Joseph county they should have been at an informal meeting of Republicans at headquarters last night. The result would have been convinced that Republicans may occasionally be beaten, but never whipped. Although a merely informal meeting, it was a very successful one from every part of the city were present and all ready and anxious for a reorganization of forces for the next campaign."

Stirring speeches were made at this meeting and a committee was appointed to report a plan of organization at an adjourned meeting, to be held next Tuesday night. The Republican revival is on.

The mugwump papers are telling us of many things which the Republican papers are demanding. With several thousand Republican sheets to select from, it is possible with discriminating vigilance to find a good deal of matter in a season of political warfare that is not to be otherwise. —Brooklyn Standard-Union.

The mugwump papers are quoting from papers that were once Republican, but are now Democratic and masquerading under their old titles. The mugwump organs are very careful not to quote from what Mr. Halstead calls a "square-toed Republican paper with a Roman nose."

PURSUANT to a call from Mr. J. C. Eiler, chairman of the Republican central committee of Delaware county, the Republicans of Muncie met last night to organize a club. The Muncie Times says: "With the stalwart and unconquerable Republicans of Muncie and Delaware county there is no such word as fail, and the opportunity will be improved to enter upon the work for the campaign of 1892 by effecting an organization in every precinct in the county."

JOSE DE NAVARRO, of New York, announces to the world through the New York courts that instead of being a millionaire he is not worth a dollar and has \$50,000 in judgments standing against him. Jose is the father of Antonio, who married Mary Anderson and figured as the son of a rich man. The reported impetuosity of the parent suggests the painful suspicion that Antonio did not wed the wealthy actress for love alone, as he desired the world to believe. With a poor but expensive husband, support Mary may find it necessary to go back to the stage whether she fancies it or not, thus dissipating another romance and allying herself closer than ever before with the women of her profession.

The Lafayette Call says that Capt. De Witt Wallace, of that city, "has in press a volume of poems, which will be out about Dec. 1, from the well-known press of G. P. Putnam's Sons." It is very appropriately named "The Poet's Progress," and has earned sweetness of many years of poetical diversion. Captain Wallace is well known as a most graceful writer, both in prose and poetry, and a gentleman of fine literary tastes. When he submitted his manuscript to the Putnam it was accepted with promptness, exceedingly gratifying, and they made liberal arrangements for its publication.

In the reorganization of the signal service, made necessary by the transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, Capt. H. H. C. Dunwoody is spoken of by chief of the weather service. This would be an excellent appointment. Captain Dunwoody is a regular army officer, and during a long connection with the signal service has shown great aptitude for the work and acquired valuable experience. Several years ago he rendered efficient service in organizing the weather service in this State, and he is probably the best weather forecaster in the country.

According to the Terre Haute Express, 300 "ladies" of that city, including shop girls and school girls, called at the jail on Thursday to visit Ethel Towne, the young adventuress whose forgeries and other criminal exploits have brought her before the public. Miss Towne is a very disreputable young person in every respect, and Terre Haute ladies must be hard pushed for social entertainment if they make a habit of calling on persons of her class. The Express does not state whether or not she was asked to return the visits at her earliest opportunity.

"BATTLE-SCARRED" is a mighty dangerous word to use in connection with a military hero. The intelligent compositor seldom lets slip such a golden opportunity for amusement. Imagine the horror of the editor of the Augusta Chronicle when he read, in his glorification article over the election of Gordon to the Senate, this paragraph: "The fear that the gallant general, whose battle-scarred face is dear to every citizen here, was beaten gave way to unfeigned rejoicing over every hand."

JAY GOULD is doubtless surprised to learn from the newspapers that he has recently purchased controlling interests in a half dozen or more of the biggest railway systems of the country.

A CHICAGO newspaper wants a "home" for broken-down reporters. The reporters

would be about the last persons to countenance such a project. Their opportunities are limited only by their abilities, and they are not in the habit of looking forward to charity as the goal of their ambition. Otium sine dignitate has no charms for men of brains.

The Vassar Students' Aid Society offers a scholarship of \$300 to a student who passes without conditions all the requirements for admission to the freshman class at the examinations to be held in June, 1891. Miss Jessie F. Smith, of South Weymouth, Mass., is chairman of the scholarships committee.

"The simple little ostrich who knows it all," of the Evening News, is indulging in abuse of the "reform" Council it helped to elect. Apparently it did not know as much as it pretended to when it cackled so vociferously after the city election.

In declining to permit the proof of his guilt in a domestic scandal to retire him from the leadership of a great political party Mr. Farnell is only following a distinguished American example.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Miserably Practical.

"Oh, you'd be a boy again."

"You wouldn't have to pay board, eh?"

As He Should Be.

"The young man who saved your daughter from drowning is a Georgian, is he not?"

"No, he is a Marylander."

Ask of the Winds.

When the wild winds blow across the face of the land,

In gales cyclones and twisters,

Do the forests that the gales withstand,

Assume the duty of whisks!

Chicago Courtesier.

"What is the difference," asked the Chicago young man of his very best girl, "between you and our greatest man?"

"Give it up."

"He is a Phil Armour and you are an armiller."

Small Consolation.

Mudge—What an old hog Jackson is! Went around here looking about barefooted, right in the middle of a story I was telling him.

Yabley—Napoleon, they say, had the same faculty. He could go to sleep whenever he wanted to.

Business and the Bill.

"Vater, shall I mark up debt negligee vs. va sellin' cotton?"

"Yes."

"De McKinley pill."

"Nein. Yust date dat 'soll' cardt der window out and put in von cast oil wit den percent below cost."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

WAY LEE, a Chinaman who is said to be related to the Emperor of China, has opened a restaurant in Jacksonville, Fla.

No wonder there is so much water in the system. The average man drinks, in the course of his life, about 175 hogheads of liquids. The man who contracts the beer habit drinks still more.

WILLIAM LUTHER, son of the great anti-slavery agitator, is very wealthy, having amassed money from the wool business. He is literary in his tastes, takes an active interest in politics and is a Democrat.

Two of the "Little Men" of Louisa M. Alcott's famous book are now in the Boston publishing-house of Roberts Brothers. They are Miss Alcott's two sons, John and Pratt, and his brother, who took the name of John Alcott.

LADIES were not always excluded from Parliament. In the reign of Henry III and Edward I four abbesses were summoned to Parliament, and in the reign of Edward III a great many countesses were represented in Parliament by their proxies.

BARON ROTHSCHILD, of Vienna, is taking the nerve cure at Waersbom, near Munich. This cure, which lasts twenty-one days, consists in walking about barefooted, taking daily baths in ice-cold water and living on a diet of milk and vegetables.

SARAH BERNHARDT, in her new representation of "Cleopatra," has departed from the traditional idea of the Queen's physique and adorned with artificial red hair and a hair.

That is probably an innovation in the direction of accuracy, the xanthous type certainly existing and being highly appreciated.

THE Salvation Army has money and property in the different countries where it is established valued at \$2,313,000. The trade effects, stock, machinery and goods on hand are valued at \$500,000. Some idea of the trade department may be gathered from the fact that they sell 25,000 Army bonnets every year to the female soldiers.

DR. JULIAN J. CHISHOLM, of Baltimore, by inspecting the Babylonian cylinders in the British Museum, has discovered that the street costume of a society woman who lived 3,000 years ago was of great interest similar to the costume worn by the ladies of to-day, even to the tight-fitting waist and sleeves and the accordeon clinging skirt.

WOMAN'S exchanges, as carried on in many cities, have been the means of many deserving women making a comfortable living. Miss Susie Renwick, writing in the Woman's News, says that three women last year earned respectively \$1,000, \$2,000 and \$3,000 by exchanging their own wares for the articles supplied by women are pies, cakes, jellies, canned fruit and other edibles.

A room in Buckingham Palace has occasionally more curiosity than the Queen's bedroom, as she gave orders that nobody should ever be permitted to view it. Curiosity could not have been centered round a more unpretentious apartment. The bed-chamber furniture are of the latest design, and the room is crowded with pictures and photos of the Prince Consort. It is a veritable treasure-house of mementoes of the late Queen's life.

The same room nobody is allowed to view the dressing-room adjoining it.

"PAT" CALHOUN, who was General Gordon's opponent in the Georgia Legislature for the office of United States Senator, is a grandson of John C. Calhoun, and, though only thirty-four years of age, is one of the foremost railroad lawyers in the South. A year ago last August he attracted general attention by fighting a duel with J. D. Williamson, president of the Chesapeake, Rome & Carrollton railroad, in which the latter was slightly wounded. Notwithstanding his close connection with corporations the Farmers' Alliance selected him as its candidate for Senator. He was a strong advocate of the Farmers' Alliance sub-treasury scheme.

A DANISH diplomat has just related how Emperor William I once told of his discovery of the genius of Von Moltke. "I may claim the credit of having discovered him," said the Emperor. "In the twenties I first saw his face at a review of a Prussian regiment. He attracted my attention by the keenness of his face and the extreme lackluster of his figure. I put away his name in my memory. A few months later I found a paper in some military work by Moltke's regimental officers that was amazingly clear and concise. It concerned the defense of Copenhagen. At the bottom of the last page I read the modest little signature, Helmuth Von Moltke. I wrote a word of commendation on the margin and sent the paper to the general staff to call to it the young man who afterward became field marshal. I was the first one to smooth his way to greatness."

THE Firm Ought to Lose Its Trade.

A short time before the late election a prominent wholesale firm of Indianapolis, Ind., was largely importers of certain classes of goods, politically Democratic and free-traders, wrote a personal letter to a business and customer in this city, advising and urging him to lay in his stock of holiday goods at once, as owing to the passage of the McKinley bill prices for these goods had advanced and would con-

tinue to go up. In due time the customer here wrote the firm, stating that supplies had advanced but had concluded to stay out of the holiday goods trade this year. After the election would have a few days after the election our local friend got another letter from the firm, in which they backed down from their "advanced price" statements—said there had been no advance; instead, prices are now lower than ever before, and urging him to come up and see them. So it would seem that some business firms will let their partisan feelings so take possession of them that they will lie for political effect.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

It Would Be a Great Mistake to Propose Any Change in Republican Policy.

The Independent.

Later and fuller reports of the elections only confirm the statements we made last week. They have gone very heavily against the Democrats. The Republican public majority in the present House will be changed to a minority of less than one-third in the next House. By the election of Democratic Legislatures in several States, heretofore regarded as surely Republican, the Republican majority in the Senate will also be reduced to a minority of less than one-third. Altogether it is one of the most remarkable changes that has ever come upon any party. What does it mean?

In the first place, it does not mean that the people of this country have lost faith in the Republican party, or that they have transferred their confidence from the Republican to the Democratic party. The overwhelming defeat can easily be accounted for on other grounds. It is due to a combination of circumstances. Doubtless the McKinley law made some changes among voters. This was to be expected. It was not the issue, however, on